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L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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OCTOBER.

BY THE LATE WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK.

Solemn yet beautiful to view
Month of my heart! thou dawnest here,
With sad and faded leaves to strew
Pale summer's melancholy bier.
The moaning of thy winds I hear,
As the red sunset dies afar,
And bars of purple clouds appear,
Obscuring every western star.

Thou solemn month! I hear thy voice;
It tells my soul of other days,
When but to live was to rejoice,
When earth was lovely to my gaze!
Oh, visions bright—ah, blessed hours,
Where are their living raptures now?
I ask my spirit's wearied powers—
I ask my pale and fevered brow!

I look to Nature, and behold
My life's dim emblems rustling round,
In hues of crimson and of gold—
The year's dead horrors on the ground;
And sighing with the winds I feel,
While their low pinions murmur by,
How much their sweeping tones reveal
Of life and human destiny.

When Spring's delightsome moments shone
They came in zephyrs from the West;
They bore the wood-lark's melting tone,
They stirred the blue lake's glassy breast;
Through summer, fainting in the heat,
They lingered in the forest shade;
But changed and strengthened now the sea
In storm o'er mountain, glen, and glade.

How like those transports of the breast,
When life is fresh and joy is new;
Soft as the halcyon's downy nest,
And transient all as they are true!
They stir the leaves in that bright wreath
Which Hope about her forehead twines,
Till Griefs hot sighs around it breathe,
Then Pleasure's lip its smile resigns.

Alas! for Time and Death and Care,
What gloom about our way they fling!
I like clouds in autumn's gusty air,
The burial pageant of the Spring.
The dreams that each successive year
Seem bathed in hues of brighter pride,
At last, like withered leaves appear,
And sleep in darkness side by side.

ARMY LIFE ON THE BORDER.

A Very Interesting and Valuable Work.

THIRTY YEARS OF ARMY LIFE ON THE BORDER. By Colonel R. B. Marcy, U. S. A., author of the "Prairie Traveller." With numerous illustrations. New York; Harper & Brothers.

This is an exceedingly instructive and fascinating volume. Colonel Marcy, graduating at West Point in 1832, was for nearly thirty years a military officer on the outskirts of or far beyond the confines of civilization. In 1857 he served with Gen. A. S. Johnson in the expedition to Utah, and commanded a detachment sent in November, 1857, to New Mexico for supplies. In this expedition, which was absent till the following March, the party suffered terribly, both from the intensity of the weather, and from hunger, being obliged to feed upon their mules. In the fall of 1861, he was inspector General of the army, with the rank of colonel, and soon after attached to the staff of Gen. McClellan—his son-in-law, with the rank of brigadier general; and this nomination being confirmed by the Senate, it was, with a per istent sense of justice, renewed by President Lincoln in 1862.—Colonel Marcy, as he styles himself with modesty in his book, was therefore chief of staff with General McClellan through his Virginia and Maryland campaigns.

"The Prairie Traveller" is a very valuable little book, abounding in curious as well as useful information, and from the character of this small volume, and a knowledge of Col Marcy a career, his means and powers of observation, we were prepared to find this book deeply interesting. It much exceeds, however, in its absorbing character, our highest anticipations. There is an undescribable fascination in the wild romance which invests the ideas of "border life," which admits of no weariness in its well told tales. Probably there is no living person, either in or out of the army, so well qualified to write a book of this nature as Col. Marcy. Every page of the book shows the remarkable closeness with which he studied the life around him. His picture of savage life is therefore wonderfully life like and very valuable as a matter of history.

There are so many worthless and worse than worthless books now coming from the press, pertaining to "Army life," that this volume will not at present be so widely read, we apprehend, as it merits. When the trash of the hour, however, has had its brief day, this book will be better known, and its place with the best of the descriptive and historical works upon American frontier and savage life is not a matter of any conjecture.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

We subjoin some passages from the book, taken almost at random. The following shows an interesting Indian peculiarity.

The name of each tribe of Indians has a signification, which is represented by a sign that is well understood by them all.

The Comanche, or "Snake" is indicated by making with the hand a waving motion in imitation of the crawling of the reptile.

The Cheyenne, or "Cut Arm," by drawing the hand across the arm to imitate cutting it with a knife.

The Arapahoes, or "Smellers," by seizing the nose with the thumb and forefinger.

The Sioux, or "Cut throats," by drawing the hand across the throat.

The Pawnees, or "Wolves," by placing the hand on each side of the forehead, with two fingers pointing to the front to represent the narrow, sharp ears of the wolf.

The Crows, by imitating the flapping of the bird's wings with the palms of the hands.

On approaching strangers, the prairie Indians put their horses at full speed, and persons not familiar with their peculiarities and habits might interpret this as an act of hostility; but it is their custom with friends as well as enemies and should not occasion groundless alarm.

When a party is discovered approaching thus, and are near enough to distinguish signals, all that is necessary in order to ascertain their disposition is to raise the right hand with the palm in front, and gradually push it forward and back several times. They will understand this as a command to halt, and if they are not hostile it will at once be obeyed.

The astonishing aptness of the Indians in "tracking" is shown in this interesting passage

Almost all the Indians whom I have met with are proficient in this species of knowledge. the faculty for acquiring which appears to be innate with them. Existencies of woodland and prairie life stimulate the savage from child hood to develop faculties so important in the arts of war and the chase.

I have seen very few white men who were good trailers, and practice did not seem very materially to improve their faculties in this regard. They have not the same acute perceptions of these things as the Indian or the Mexican. It is not apprehended that this difficult branch of woodcraft can be taught from books as it pertains almost exclusively to the school of practice; yet I will give some facts relating to the habits of the Indian that will facilitate its acquirement.

A party of Indians, for example, starting out on a war excursion, leave their families behind and never transport their lodges, whereas, when they move with their families they carry their lodges and other effects. It, therefore, an Indian trail is discovered with the marks of the lodge poles upon it, it has certainly not been made by a war party; but if the tracks do not show the trace of lodge poles, it will be equally certain that a war or hunting party has passed that way, and if it is not desired to come in conflict with them, their direction may be avoided. Mustangs, or wild horses when moving from place to place, leave a trail which is sometimes difficult to distinguish from that made by a mounted party of Indians, especially if the mustangs do not stop to graze. This may be determined by following upon the trail until some dung is found, and if this should lie in a single pile it is a sure indication that a herd of mustangs has passed, as they always stop to relieve themselves, while a party of Indians would keep their horses in motion, and the ordure would be scattered along the road. If the trail pass through woodland, the mustangs will occasionally go under the limbs of trees too low to admit the passage of a man on horseback.

An Indian on coming to a trail will generally tell at a glance its age, by what particular tribe it was made, the number of the party, and many other things connected with it as astounding to the uninitiated.

I remember upon one occassion, as I was riding with a Delaware upon the prairies, we crossed the trail of a large party of Indians travelling with lodges. The tracks appeared to me to be quite fresh, and I remarked to the Indian that we must be near the party. "Oh no" said he "the trail was made two days before, in the morning," at the same time pointing with his finger to where the sun would be at about eight o'clock. Then, seeing that my curiosity was excited to know by what means he arrived at this conclusion, he called my attention to the fact that there had been no dew for the last two nights, but that on the previous morning it had been heavy. He then pointed out to me some spears of grass that had been pressed down to the earth by the horse's hoof upon which the sand still adhered, having dried on, thus showing that the grass was still wet when the tracks were made.

At another time, as I was travelling with the same Indian I discovered upon the ground what I took to be a bear track, with a distinctly marked impression of the heel and all the toes. I immediately called the attention of the Indian to it, at the same time flattering myself that I had made quite an important discovery, which had escaped his observation. The fellow remarked with a smile, "Oh, no Captain; may be so be not bear track." He then pointed with his gun rod to some spears of grass that grew near the impression, but I did not comprehend the mystery until he dismounted and explained to me that, when the wind was blowing, the spear of grass would be bent over toward the ground, and the oscillating motion thereby produced would scoop out the loose sand into the shape I have described. The truth of this explanation was apparent yet it occurred to me that its solution would have baffled the wits of most white men.

Fresh tracks show moisture where the earth has been turned up, but after a short exposure to the sun they become dry. If the tracks be very recent, the sand may sometimes, where it is very loose and dry, be seen running back into the tracks, and by following them to a place where they cross water the earth will be wet for some distance after they leave it. The droppings of the dung from animals are also good indications of the age of the trail. It is well to remember whether there have been any rains within a few days, as the age of a trail may sometimes be conjectured in this way.—It is very easy to tell whether tracks have been made before or after a rain, as the water washes off the sharp edges.

It is not a difficult matter to distinguish the tracks of American horses from Indian horses as the latter are never shod; moreover, they are much smaller.

In trailing horses there will be no trouble while the ground is soft and yielding as the impression they leave will then be deep and distinct; but when they pass over hard or rocky ground, is is sometimes a very slow or troublesome process to follow them. Where there is grass, the trace can be seen for a considerable time as the grass will be trodden down and bent in the direction the party has moved; should the grass have returned to its upright position, the trail can often be distinguished by standing upon it and looking ahead for some distance in the direction it has been pursuing; the grass that has been turned over will show a different shade of green from that around it, and this often marks a trail for a long time.

Should all traces of the trail be obliterated in certain localities, it is customary with the Indians to follow on in the direction it has been pursuing for a time, and it is quite probable that in some places where the ground is more favorable it will show itself again.

Should the trail not be recovered in this way they search for a place where the earth is soft, and make a careful examination, embracing the entire area where it is likely to run.

Indians who find themselves pursued and wish to escape, scatter as much as possible, with an understanding that they are to meet at some point in advance, so that if the pursuing party follows any one of the tracks, it will invariably lead to the place of rendezvous. If for example, the trail points in the direction of a mountain pass, or towards any other place which affords the only passage through a particular section of country, it would not be worth while to spend much time in hunting it as it would probably be regained at the pass.

In travelling a district of unknown country where there are no prominent landmarks, and with a view of returning to the point of departure, a pocket compass should always be carried and attached by a string to a button-hole of the coat, to prevent its being lost or mislaid; and on starting out, as well as frequently during the trip, take the bearing and examine the appearance of the country when facing toward the starting point, as a landscape presents a very different aspect when viewed from opposite directions. There are few white men who can retrace their steps for any great distance unless they take the above precautions in passing over an unknown country for the first time, but with the Indians it is different; the sense of locality seems to be innate with them, and they do not require the aid of the magnetic needle to guide them.

Upon a certain occassion, when I had made a long march over an unexplored section, and was returning over an entirely different route without either road or trail, a Delaware, by the name of "Black Beaver" who was in my party, arriving at a particular point suddenly halted, and turning to me, asked if I recognized the country before us. Seeing no familiar object, I replied in the negative. He put the same question to all the other white men of the party, all of whom gave the same answer, whereupon he smiled, and in his quaint vernacular said, "Injun he know nothing; Injun big fool. White man mighty smart; he know heap." At the same time he pointed to a tree about three hundred yards from where we were then standing, and informed us that our outward trail ran directly by the side of it, which proved to be true.

Another time, as I was returning from the Camanche country over a route many miles distant from the one I had travelled in going out, one of my Delaware hunters, who had never visited this section before, on arriving upon the crest of an eminence in the prairie, pointed out to me a clump of trees in the distance, remarking that our outward track might be found there. I was not, however, disposed to credit his statement until we reached the locality and found the road passing the identical spot he had indicated.

This same Indian would start from any place to which he had gone by a circuitous route through an unknown country and keep a direct bearing back to the place of departure; and be assured me that he was never, even during the most cloudy or foggy weather, in the darkest night, lost the points of the compass. There are very few white men who are endowed with these wonderful faculties, and those few are only rendered proficient by matured experience.

I have known several men, after they had become lost in the prairies, to wander about for days without exercising the least judgment and finally exhibit a state of mental aberration almost upon the verge of lunacy. Instead of reasoning upon their situation they exhaust themselves running at their utmost speed without regard to direction. When a person is satisfied that he has lost his way, he should stop and reflect upon the course he has been travelling, the time that has elapsed since he left his camp, and the probable distance that he is from it, and if he is unable to retrace his steps, he should keep as nearly in the direction of them as possible; and if he has a compass this will be an easy matter; but, above all, he should guard against following his own track around in a circle with the idea that he is in a beaten track.

When he is travelling with a train of wagons which leaves a plain trail, he can make the distance he has travelled from camp the radius of a circle in which to ride around, and [illegible] the circle is described he will strike the [illegible]. If the person has no compass, it is always well to make an observation, and to remember the direction of the wind at the time of departure from camp; and as this would not generally change during the day, it would afford a means of keeping the points of the compass.

In the night, Ursa Major (the Great Bear) is not only useful to find the north star, but, its position, when the pointers will be vertical in the heavens may be estimated with sufficient accuracy to determine the north even when the north star cannot be seen. In tropical latitudes the zodiacal constellations, such as Orion and Antares, give the east and west bearing, and the Southern Cross the north and south, when Polaris and the Great Bear cannot be seen.

It is said that the moss upon firs and other trees in Europe gives a certain indication of the points of the compass in a forest country, the greatest amount accumulating upon the north side of the trees. But I have often observed the trees in our own forests, and have not been able to form any positive conclusions in this way.

Commerce of the World.

France exports wines, brandies, silks, fancy articles, furniture, jewelry, clocks, watches, paper, perfumery, and fancy goods generally.

Italy exports corn, oil, flax, wines, essences, dye stuffs, drugs, fine marble, soap, paintings, engravings, mosaics and salt.

Prussia exports linnens, woolens, zinc, articles of iron, copper and brass, indigo, wax, hams, musical instruments, tobacco, wines and porcelain.

Germany exports wool, woolen goods, linens, rags, corn, timber, iron, lead, tin, flax, hemp, wines, wax, tallow and cattle.

Austria exports min[illegible] and manufactured, silk threads[illegible] wax, tar, nutgall, wines, ha[illegible] thematical instruments.

England exports cotto[illegible], glass, hardware, earthenware, cutlery, iron, metallic wares, salt, coal, watches, clocks, and linens.

Russia exports tallow, flax, hemp, flour iron, copper, linseed, lard, hides, wax, duck, cordage, bristles, furs, potash and tar.

Spain exports wine, brandy, oil, fresh and dried fruits, quicksilver, sulphur, salt, cork, saffron, anchovies, silk and woolens.

China exports tea, rhubarb, musk, ginger, zinc, borax, silk, cassia, filagree work, ivory ware, and porcelain.

Turkey exports coffee, opium, silks, drugs, gums, dried fruits, tobacco, wines, camel's hair, carpets, camlets, shawls, and mocassins.

Hindostan exports silks, shawls, carpets, opium, saltpetre, pepper, gum, indigo, cinnamon, cochineal, diamonds, pearls and drugs.

Mexico exports gold and silver, cochineal, indigo, sarsaparilla, vanilla, jalap, fustic, campeachy wood, pimento, drugs and dyestuffs.

Brazil exports coffee, sugar, rice, hides, dried meats, tallow, gold, diamonds and other precious stones, gums, mahogany, and India rubber.

West Indies export sugar, molasses, rum, tobacco, cigars, mahogany, dye-wood, coffee, pimento, fresh fruits and preserves, rubber, wax, ginger, and other spices.

Switzerland exports cattle, cheese, butter, tallow, dried fruit, lime, silks, velvets, laces, jewelry, paper and gunpowder.

East Indies exports cloves, nutmegs, mace, pepper, rice, indigo, gold dust, camphor, benzoin, sulphur, ivory, rattans, sandal wood, zinc, and furs.

United States exports principally agricultural produce: cotton, [illegible], provisions of all kinds, lumber, turpentine and wearing apparel.

LOST ARTS.—In regard to colors we are far behind the ancients. None of the colors in the Egyptian paintings of thousands of years ago are in the least faded, except the green. The Tyrian purple of the entombed city of Pompeii is as fresh to-day as it was those thousand years ago. Some of the stucco, painted ages before the Christian era, broken up and mixed, reverted to its original lustre. And yet we pity the ignorance of the dark-skinned children of the ancient Egypt. The colors upon the walls of Nero's festal vault are as if painted yesterday. So is the cheek of the Egyptian prince who was contemporaneous with Solomon, and Cleopatra, at whose feet Cæsar laid the riches of his empire.

And in regard to metals. The edges of the statues of the obelisks of Egypt, and of the ancient walls of Rome, are as sharp as if but hewn yesterday. And the stones still remain so closely fitted that their seams, laid with mortar, cannot be penetrated with the edge of a penknife.—And their surface is exceedingly hard, so hard that when the French artists engraved two lines upon the obelisk brought from Egyt, they destroyed, in the tedious task, many of the best tools which can be manufactured. And yet these ancient monuments are traced all over with inscriptions placed upon them in the olden time. This with other facts of a striking character, prove that they were far more skilled in metals than we are. Quite recently it is recorded that when an American vessel was on the shores of Africa a son of that benighted region made from an iron hoop a knife superior to any on board of the vessel, and another made a sword of Damascene excellence from a piece of iron.

Fiction is very old; Scott had his counterpart two thousand years ago. A story is told of a warrior who had no time to wait for the proper forging of his weapon, but seized it red hot, rushed forward, but found to his surprise that the cool air had tempered his iron into an excellent steel weapon. The tempering of steel, therefore, which was new to us a century since, was old two thousand years ago.

Ventilation is deemed a very modern art. But this is not the fact, for apertures, unquestionably made for the purpose of ventilation, are found in the pyramid tombs of Egypt. Yet thousands of years ago the barbarous Pagans went so far as to ventilate their tombs, while we yet scarcely know how to ventilate our houses.

Horrible Case of Child Murder.

The township of Medina, in Michigan, has been the scene of one of the most bloody and frightful tragedies which ever occurred in this section of the State, and one which has seldom been surpassed for ferocity and horror. The circumstances, as far as they have been developed, are as follows: Mrs. Caroline Simms, the wife of Robert P. Simms, a farm laborer, residing in Medina, has been for some time past subject to fits of despondency, which would occasionally assume the form of ferocious insanity. But little importance was attached to these demonstrations by her husband and acquaintances, who attributed her peculiar action to the fact of her being in a weak state of health. She has been possessed of an excitable and rather fiery temper, but has almost invariably displayed a reasonable degree of affection for her husband and children.—Thursday morning, after her husband had gone to the stable to attend to his morning chores, she, with the cunning of insanity, which had long been gathering, and only waited a favorable opportunity to burst with terrible fury, took from the drawer her husband's razor, approached her own bed, wherein her youngest child was sleeping, and cut the throat of the little innocent from ear to ear. In a trundle bed were sleeping the three other children, aged respectively, four, seven, and nine years.—With cat like tread she approached the sleeping children, and repeated the same bloody deed upon the youngest and next youngest, killing them almost instantly.—The oldest, a boy, lay next to the wall, with his back toward the other children.—She reached over the bodies of the first two and attempted to draw the razor across the throat of the eldest boy, but owing to his position, or some cause unknown, she only succeeded in inflicting a severe, but not fatal gash. Thinking, however, her bloody task accomplished, she drew the reeking weapon directly across the front of her own throat, and sunk to the floor on the corpses. The eldest boy, who had only been partially stunned, upon recovering, by his cries of fright and terror brought the father and some of the neighbors to the house, and, hastening to the room from whence the cries proceeded, the horrible scene met their gaze. The three younger children were entirely dead, and in about ten minutes the mother breathed her last. The affair has created an intense excitement throughout the country, and the opinion seems generally to prevail that the woman was hopelessly insane. The coroner was summoned, and this forenoon held an inquest on the bodies, the result of which is not yet known.

An Honorable Negro.

The Richmond Enquirer relates an instance of rare honesty, in a colored man, which we take pleasure in circulating by giving it a place in our columns:

"All of our people are familiar with John Dabney, the celebrated colored *restaurateur* of our city, and those who know him place the most implict confidence in his honor, and a circumstance, which came to our knowledge a few days since proves how worthily this confidence is bestowed.

Wishing to purchase his own and his wife's freedom, John, some years back applied to his master, who, although John, as a celebrated caterer and bar tender, was a very valuable servant, readily acceded (as was the universal custom of Southern gentlemen) to the request, and agreed to let John purchase himself and wife for many hundred dollars less than their value, and to pay him as he could make it convenient.

John went to work manfully and paid for his wife, but at the close of the war still owed his master a ballance of two hundred dollars on his purchase. There was not wanting advisers, who, with the peculiar ideas of honesty entertained by some people, urged John not to pay the balance of the debt. "Ain't you free anyhow?" they urged, but John replied, "No, my master acted like a gentleman to me; he let me buy myself and my wife cheap; I owe him the money honestly, and I intend to pay it." And he kept his word, and a few days ago, despite the hard times, John discharged the obligation in full.

Such conduct evinces a regard for honor which would ennoble any man, and John will stand (and deservedly) higher than ever in the estimation of every Richmond gentleman. John belongs to that numerous and respectable portion of our colored population who give Wardwell and Hunnicut the cold shoulder, attend to their own business, pay their debts, and with a sagacity which does credit to their understanding, rely for their support upon their old masters who will, they know, (despite the malicious fabrications of a few ignorant calumniators) prove themselves in the future, as they have ever done in the past, their best and truest friends."

The Future of the Pope.

There is no little speculation as to the future of the Papacy, and we find that our own correspondent, in the Paris letter which we publish to-day, gives his views on the subject. Some parties assert that all the negotiations of the Holy Father and Victor Emanuel will come to naught, and the former will be driven from the eternal city, or held there an unwilling prisoner; while others claim that every day brings them to a better understanding. A correspondent of the Pall-Mall *Gazette* makes the following statements, which are given for what they [illegible] worth, without having any satisfactory data of confirming or disproving them. After alluding to the report that England has tendered him an asylum, either there or in Malta, he says:

I have reason to believe that Mr. Odo Russell has distinctly told Cardinal Antonelli that England will not meddle in the Roman question. While preparing for the eventuality of flight, the Pope is also contemplating the possibility of his being detained a captive at Rome and, as a precaution, has drawn up a secret bull, delegating his full powers to a cardinal, whom certain reasons prevent my naming at present.—Directly the Holy Father is taken captive, or deprived of his apostolic liberty, the said cardinal will repair to Vienna or London, and there publish the bull, which is now in his possession. In this document Pius IX names him as *alter ego ad tempus*, Vicar of the Universal church—that is, Pope *ad interim*. All Catholic bishops, all priests, and all the faithful are, during the captivity of the Sovereign Pontiff, to address themselves to this organ of the Pope reduced to silence, and who will be the interpreter of Peter in bonds. *Petrus in vinculis*. The revolutionists would thus hold the Pope in their own hands rather as a dead man, weak and dumb, than as a hostage; the Papacy would save its independence, and be provisionally represented by the Cardinal Vicar. Apostolic See of the church and the Catholic world, and the revocation of his powers during the provision made against the determination of the Roman Senate, amounts to oppose the departure of the Pope by every means in his power.—*Progress.*

The National Thanksgiving.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The following proclamation has just been issued:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, has been pleased to vouchsafe to us as a people another year of that national life which is an indispensable condition of peace, security and progress. That year has, moreover, been crowned with many peculiar blessings. The civil war that so recently closed among us has not been anywhere reopened. Foreign intervention has ceased to excite alarm or apprehension; insurgent pestilence has been benignly mitigated, domestic tranquility has improved; sentiments of conciliation have largely prevailed and affections of loyalty and patriotism have widely revived, our fields have yielded quite abundantly, our mining industry has been richly rewarded; and we have been allowed to extend our railroad system far into the interior of the country, while our commerce has resumed its customary activity in foreign seas. These great national blessings demand national acknowledgment.

Now therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend that Thursday, the 29th day of November next, be set apart, and be observed everywhere in the several States and Territories of the United States by the people thereof as a day of thanksgiving and praise to Almighty God, with due remembrance that "in His temple doth every man speak of His honor."

I recommend, also, that on the same solemn occasion they do humbly and honestly implore Him to grant to our National Councils, and to our whole people, that Divine wisdom which alone can lead any nation into the ways of all good.

In offering these national thanksgivings, praises and supplications, we have the Divine assurance that "the Lord remaineth a King forever." Them that are meek shall He guide in judgment, and such as are gentle shall He learn His way. The Lord shall give strength to His people; and the Lord shall give to His people the blessing of peace.

L. S. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this the 8th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, 1866, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

An old and experienced planter has addressed a note to the Texas *Simplecute* in which he states that the worm may be effectually kept out of cotton by keeping fires burning around the edge of the fields at night, when the moth is known to affect the neighborhood. He was led to an accidental observance of this years ago on his own plantation. A nearly cleared field, around which some scattered log heaps were burning, was not touched, while the field adjoining was devastated by the worm. The moth, which deposits the larvæ, flies only at night, and is probably repelled by the smoke, or led by the glare, like candle moths, to precipitate themselves into the flames. He afterwards frequently tried this method of combating the insect, and found it always successful.

If his plan is a good one it can certainly very easily and with trifling additional expense be carried into effect on almost any plantation.

MRS. THOS. J. BONER is now prepared to do COLORING. Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments dyed BLACK, and the color warranted fast.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Scatters in the air fragrance, carry joy and gladness, when used with Sweet Opoponax.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! The Sweet elegant and essential personal requisite for a lady, "Extract of Sweet Opoponax." R. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1866.

☞ Announcements of Candidates, $3 00 in advance.

☞ We are now making out our accounts for subscriptions, job work and advertising, and, in the course of a few weeks, we will place unsettled notes and accounts in the hands of a collector.

Superior Court.

We neglected to notice the session of Forsyth Superior Court, last week—his Honor, Judge Fowle, on the bench.

The Judge is young in years, but old in the law, and the manner in which he presided and dispatched business gave general satisfaction. His example is worthy the emulation of older heads. His charge to the jury is highly spoken of, without a dissenting voice. Upon the whole, the Judge left a most favorable impression on the people of Forsyth, and many persons present from adjoining counties.

The case of most general interest tried was that of Squire Bunner and John Fulkerson, colored, implicated in the poisoning case in Rev. Mr. Grunert's family, some time since. The case was submitted to the jury on Wednesday evening, and on Thursday evening a verdict of guilty was rendered. They were both sentenced to be hanged, but an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court.

The trial of Jane, also colored, principal in this poisoning affair, which had been removed to Davidson county, was continued, for want of an important witness, week before last.

ADVERTISEMENTS for publication in the Press, must be accompanied by the cash, or they will not be attended to. Some idea may be formed of the probable cost of an advertisement, by reference to our advertising rates. The money remitted will be properly applied.

☞ We would be much obliged if our friends would furnish us with the full election returns in the neighboring counties, as early as possible.

WHEAT.—We are pleased to learn that our farmers have made arrangements to seed large crops of wheat, and are taking unusual pains to have the ground in good order, the seed well put in, and using guano liberally. Speed the good work.

New Advertisements.

Sale at the late residence of John Henry Blum.

J. L. Fulkerson—Salt for Sale.

HAIL STORM.—A correspondent of the Charlotte *Democrat*, has an account of a severe hail storm, in Mecklenburg County, on Thursday last. The heaviest part of the storm was between Davidson College and Mt Mourne, covering the ground from three to four inches, in some places, the pieces averaging, two and a half to three ounces in weight. A good deal of damage was done the tobacco and cotton crops.

Impeachment of President Johnson.

The general impression seems to prevail that an attempt will be made by the next Congress to impeach President Johnson.—Strong hints have been thrown out by leading Radicals to that effect. Butler, who has been nominated by the Republican Congressional Convention, in the 6th Massachusetts District, on the first ballot, which amounts to his election, has already threatened to draw up articles of impeachment, by which the President is to be declared suspended from his office during his trial, that is arrested.

The New York *World*, commenting on Butler's plan of impeachment, argues differently, thus:

"The impeachment, having no other aim than simply to vacate his office, can accomplish its purpose just as well without the custody of his person as with it He is summoned to appear on the same principle that the defendant in a civil suit is summoned to appear. If he stays away he only waives his opportunity of defence. An officer summoned to appear and answer to an impeachment has these three alternatives, with perfect freedom of selection, namely: he may appear in person; he may appear only by counsel; or he may decline to appear at all. In the case of Justice Samuel Chase, of the U S. Supreme Court, impeached in 1805, the Senate, after organizing as a high court of impeachment adopted the following as one of its rules of proceeding:

"'10. The person impeached shall then be called to appear and answer the articles of impeachment exhibited against him. If he appears, *or if any person for him*, the appearance shall be recorded, stating particularly if by himself, *or if by agent or attorney*, naming the person appearing, and the capacity in which he appears. If he does not appear, either personally, *or by agent, or attorney*, the same shall be recorded.'

It is clear, from this weighty and authoritative precedent, that General Butler is wholly wrong in his law. Instead of the President being taken into custody and imprisoned, it depends on his voluntary choice whether he will appear before the court at all. If he appear, he is just as free to appear by attorney as in person.

"If we were to hazard a conjecture as to the course of the President, in case he should be impeached, it would be that he will object to the competency of the court and refuse to appear. If, when the law gives a man the benefit of twelve jurymen, an iniquitous court should attempt to try him before seven, he would refuse to plead The Constitution gives an impeached officer the right to be tried by seventy-two Senators requires two thirds of the members to If the Radicals attempt to try the by fifty-two, he has a right to deny jurisdiction of a court of impeachment so composed."

☞ The Raleigh *Sentinel* wishes us to explain by what method the States can regulate matters to suit themselves, after they adopt the Howard amendment.

In the outset, we are disposed to take a hopeful view of the case, rather than a prejudicial one, as, in the condition we are in, we might go farther and fare worse. We would accept the Howard amendment hopefully, as a *dernier* resort, because it strikes us the *interests* of the South, as well as her honor and manhood, should be consulted at this time.

Negro suffrage, and the disfranchisement of "rebels," we believe, are the features in the amendment considered most objectionable.

In the first place, we contend, that it does not force negro suffrage upon the South, but leaves it with the States, as will be seen in section 2nd of the amendment. The disfranchisement clause, or disability to hold office, may be removed by Congress, at any time.

Secondly, we look upon the Howard amendment as *one* of the terms prescribed for re admission into the Union, with the rights and privileges enjoyed by the Northern and Western States.

We should hasten the day, or at least throw no impediment in the way, for readmission. When the Southern States are represented in Congress, our members, in conjunction with Northern Conservatives & moderate Republicans, can change or check the present tendency of affairs, and then the restored States may regulate their own affairs. But delays are dangerous.—This amendment rejected or action thereupon delayed, may subject us to much more serious inconvenience and longer suffering, as the Republican papers and orators plainly tell us.

Once fully restored, we can *qualify* suffrage, under the Howard amendment.

There may be other requirements to our readmission,—but we are certain the Howard amendment is one step in that direction, and may secure our representation in Congress, and other benefits will follow.

We have repeatedly asserted that the Howard amendment is no great favorite with us, it is not our first choice, but we prefer it to something infinitely worse with which we are threatened.

GOVERNOR GEARY.

It is now definitely settled that General John W. Gearey has been chosen Governor of Pennsylvania.

He is not without experience as an executive officer, and as Governor of Kansas, some years ago, displayed a fair share of ability.

He is known in the South, having been military governor of Savannah, Georgia, after the fall of that city.

News Items.

There has been a heavy storm along the sea coast, and intelligence of numerous sea disasters may be expected In Baltimore and Washington houses were flooded and other damage done.

From Shenandoah papers we learn that the corn and potato crops in that portion of the Valley are superabundant, and that the buckwheat crop is promising.

QUEBEC, Oct. 16.

The great fire here swept the entire district West of Crown St. to St. Sauver toll-gate—nearly a mile in length. Seventeen churches and convents were burned: 2,000 houses are in ashes, and 20,000 persons are rendered houseless.

DEATH OF JOHN VAN BUREN.—New York, Oct. 16.—John Van Buren died two days since on board the steamship *Scotia*, while at sea. His body has been brought to this city.

From the latest advices it appears that the radical majority in the recent elections in Ohio is between forty and forty-five thousand—the democrats concede forty thousand, Indiana gave the radicals between thirteen and sixteen thousand majority. In Iowa the entire radical ticket was elected by heavy majorities.

Mr. George Burton, just arrived at the city of Galveston, from Cordova, Mexico, informs the News that General Price was sick when he left, and that both Price and Shelby would be glad to get back if they could return safely.

The private subscriptions to the stock of the Lynchburg and Danville railroad now amount to $89,600, which only leaves $10,400 to be taken before the charter is secured.

The Legislature of Georgia will meet on the first Monday of November, and that of North Carolina on the third Monday of the same month.

One county in California makes, this year, four hundred thousand gallons of wine.

The past summer has been the wettest in Europe since 1766.

Thirty-one North Carolinians passed through Wytheville last week, going to the West, in wagons.

Local and Miscellaneous.

J. H. B. - - - - - - - - - - LOCAL EDITOR.

[EXPLANATORIAL.—Some persons have accused "ye Local" of entertaining the marked characteristic of the Peacock, just because his initials appear at the head of this column. Fiddlesticks!]

THE ITALIAN BEE.—It is not generally known that the Italian Honey-Bee has been introduced into this part of the country. We had optical proof of the interesting fact some days ago, when we visited our clever and enterprising citizen, Dr. J. W. Hunter. Early last summer this gentleman imported, from the apiary of L. L. Langstroth, in Ohio, a purely Italian Queen, and also a Patent Langstroth Hive, resolved, by careful experiment, to try the virtues of each; and he has met with entire success and satisfaction.

It is a fact (and ought to be a patent fact) that the Italian bees possess many advantages over the common Black bee of this c[illegible] chief among which are, first, th[illegible] more prolific; second, that the[illegible]arly double the quantity of hon[illegible]hat they defend themselves against robbers with greater skill and efficiency; and, fourth, that they are infinitely easier to keep and manage.

The Langstroth hive is preeminent in worth; and a full description of its excellent construction would drive the truth of our assertion to the minds of those of our bee-keepers who are disposed to be sceptical on that point. Movable frames are suspended in the hive, so as to touch neither the top, bottom nor sides; and by this device the combs can be removed at pleasure and speedily transferred. Honey can be taken out easily, without any loss or danger to the operator or the bees.

Respecting the inauguration of his Langstroth hive and Italian Queen, we noted Dr. Hunter's statements, as follows:

On the ninth day of July a swarm of Black bees were put into the hive. On the seventeenth day of August the Italian Queen was introduced to her dominion; and on the following day the Black Queen was taken from her throne. The former was kept, for forty-eight hours, surrounded by a wire-gauze cage, to prevent a fatal attack on her body in case the bees refused to accept her; but the workers very speedily showed their willingness to be her subjects. Exactly twenty-one days from the date of her liberation the Italian bees made their first appearance; and now, at this date, the Black bees have entirely disappeared.

In the appearance of these new bees, we noticed that the workers are smooth and glossy, and the color of their abdominal rings is a medium between the pale yellow of straw and the deeper yellow of ochre. These rings have a narrow black edge or border, so that the yellow (which might be called leather-color) constitutes the ground, and is seemingly barred over by these slight black edges or borders. The drones differ from the workers in having the upper half of their abdominal rings black, and the lower half an ochry-yellow, thus causing the abdomen, when viewed from above, to appear annulated. The Queen differs from the common kind chiefly in the greater brilliancy of her colors.

Dr. Hunter also has what is called an Observing Hive. This hive holds but one comb, and is long and perpendicular, with both sides of glass, so that every bee can be seen. In this hive we witnessed the strange anamoly of two queens dwelling together in perfect harmony. These, however, are only the common bees.

The South is particularly adapted to the culture of the Italian honey-bee; and it would be a great advantage to our people if every family would keep a few hives. No other branch of industry can be named in which there need be so little loss on the material that is employed, or which so completely derives its profit from the vast and exhaustless domains of nature.

We trust that the labors of Dr. Hunter, our pioneer, will promote in this section a department of rural economy which has hitherto received so very little scientific attention.

COMPLAINTS.—We would not be considered captious, but we deem it our duty to criticise several things which have recently come under our observation. It seems to us that the system of our town government is rather lax at present. Hogs should by no means be allowed to wallow around and root up our public streets and sidewalks. Beside the damage they do, swine, when permitted to appear in public, are often the occasion of disgusting scenes; and such is not compatible with the proverbial neatness of Salem. Last Sunday, in strolling over the cemetery, we noticed a number of these animals engaged in committing depredations there in that sacred place. All this is decidedly objectionable, and should not be tolerated. If any one asks proof of the statement that these hogs make the sidewalks unfit as well as unsafe for pedestrians, let him observe the mutilated condition of the one on Church street.—And this is the sidewalk on which funeral processions always move from the church.

That old *mule* heeded our warning, and we would be glad to see these hogs emulate his example.

SERIOUS AFFAIR.—On Saturday, the 13th instant, near Love's Meeting-House, in this county, on the occasion of a public sale, a fight occurred between David Martin and George Siewers, which will, in all probability, result in the death of the latter. Previous to this event, a hatred, growing out of domestic grievances, existed between the two men. Martin struck Siewers on the head with a heavy piece of wood, breaking his skull.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A negro child, aged about three years, was accidentally burned to death, one day last week, at the residence of Mr. Mat. Clayton, near Sedge Garden, in this county. The child was left alone by a fire in the yard, where its mother was at work frying out tallow, and by some means the flames were conveyed to its clothing. When discovered, the poor little thing was in a dying condition.

GRAVE-YARD LOAFERS.—Young men, you who are in the habit of frequenting the grave yard on Sunday afternoons, for the purpose of lounging on the mounds just inside the gate, listen to what we have to say about that habit: It's very ugly.

Certainly, it must be very unpleasant to a lady when she has to walk the gauntlet of your staring eyes. It wouldn't be so "bad" if you would stand up while the ladies pass; but you must remember that in lying down your wicked optics are nearly on a level with the feminine pedals, and——— Well, you know its naughty, and you oughtn't do it.

ONLY a few light frosts have visited us as yet. However, Dame Nature has donned her coquettish robes of

"Yellow, scarlet, brown and umber,
Tints and half-tints without number,"

and her radiant beauty is doubtless playing the wiles with old Sol's susceptible heart. Wonder if Miss Moon sin't a little jealous! She looked very pale and love-lorn last night.

GUSS RICH, THE WIZARD, ON THE BOARDS AGAIN.—Last night we had the pleasure of witnessing the prestidigitatorial feats of this great genius in the arts deceptive and *fantastique*. In such performances Monsieur Rich doubtless has his equals in Signors Blitz, Heller and Harts, but we will not acknowledge his superior. His entertainments cannot fail to please those who appreciate the real art of magic or sleight-of-hand. In the course of a few days, Monsieur Rich, in company with Professor Sussdorff and his famous phantasmagoria, will start on an exhibitional tour through some of the Southern States.

How to Regain Southern Prosperity

Hon. John Forsyth, writing from N. York to the Mobile *Register*, says of a portion of Southern Pennsylvania, over which he has recently travelled;

"You ride over a country dotted with farms, groaning under crops, and are surprised at the lack of laborers, and wonder who does all this work! Capital and science have supplied the places of our large gangs of negroes, and the work goes on as if by magic. Thus Pennsylvania, with her three millions of population, enjoys productions equal to the labor of six millions. The same process would make the South a garden of fruitfulness, the abode of a great population, and the seat of power. We have all that Pennsylvania has, in coal, iron, and water power without her harsh winter climate. We have products impossible to her soil. The war has hewn a pathway for Southern energies in a new direction. Let us follow it encourage men of labor and skill to settle among us, capital to export our latent resources, and train and elevate the negro to be able to do his part of the grand work of closing the gap in material civilization, which our hearty Northern neighbors have so long kept wide open between us. By this path, too, men of the South, we are to recover the political power to make our rights respected and sure."

SMALL COIN.—A new system of small coinage is now under consideration by the government, and will in all probability be adopted.—The proposed new cent is to be made of nickel, the same as at present, but the centre of the coin has a raised star, the nucleus of which is represented by a hole through the coin. The two cent pieces have two perforated stars, and the three cent coins three. Thus by holding either denomination to the light, or by simply touching them so as to feel the holes, the value of a piece of money is unmistakably known.—The half dime and dime are larger coin, and of better metal, but are to be distinguished by two or two perforated stars.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Hon. D W Middleton, clerk of the Supreme Court of the United Sates, gives notice that at the ensuing December term, the general causes brought into this Court by writs of error or appeal from the circuit and district court for the several districts within the States declared to be in rebellion by the Proclamation of the President of the United States, dated August 16, 1861 will be called and disposed of under the rules, and in regular order as they may stand upon the dockets.

A great religious revival has been in progress for weeks past at Athens, Georgia. The people go *en masse* to the services of the various churches on every day, all places of business being closed meantime, and every body seeming to be deeply interested. As many as two hundred persons have presented themselves at one time for prayer.

In fifteen years licentiousness and dissipation reduced the population of the Sandwich Islands from 140,000 to 70,000.

Serious Fight with the Indians.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs on Monday received quite a lengthy report from George W. Leihy, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Arizona Territory, giving a detailed account of a serious fight which occured between a party of citizens and soldiers and a large body of Indians, on the 12th of August last, at Skull Valley, on the road between La Paz and Prescott, and about thirty miles from the latter place. Superintendent Leihy states that on the 1st of August Mr Freeman, with five teamsters, in charge of six loaded teams, left La Paz for Prescott, and reached Skull Valley in safety. On the 11th they started from Prescott, which station is held by a detachment of Arizona volunteers, consisting of about twenty five men, under Lieutenant Hutton. After the trains had travelled some eight or nine miles Indians were found lurking about when the men with the trains immediately prepared themselves for an attack. The Indians, when discovered showed themselves to the number of seventy or a hundred. Mr. Freeman warned them from off the train, upon which they halted and held a talk. They said they were Apache Mojaves—friendly Indians—that they did not wish to kill the whites or have any trouble. Upon the first discovery of the Indians Mr. Freeman despatched a messenger to the post for assistance, telling the Indians that he had sent for an interpreter. They said that they had been sent away from the river by the superintendent; that the water, the grass, the corn, and the country were theirs, and that they intended to have the horses of the train and the contents of the wagons. On the approach of the soldiers sent for, the Indians drew back, and the train was allowed to return to the post. On the day following the same party, accompanied by four Indians, again started for Prescott, but were attacked before going many miles On the first alarm a messenger was despatched to the station, and a force under Lieutenant Hutton immediately started to assist the train. When Lieutenant Hutton arrived he demanded of the Indians why the trains had been stopped, and they answered again that the water, the grass, and the country was theirs, and all the white men must leave the valley in six days; that Americans of the train could go, leaving their goods and teams, but that the Mexican soldiers (Arizona volunteers) must surrender to them.—Previous to this parley the Indians had deposited all their bows and arrows in a pile, as a token of their friendliness. When Lieut. Hutton learned where they were deposited, he marched the party away from the teams and placed them between the Indians and their arms and demanded that two of their number should be delivered to him as hostages. The Indians hearing this drew their knives, which they had concealed in their belts, and made a dash to obtain their bows. This began a general fight and the firing became rapid. The citizens and soldiers were well armed, and in so close a contest their weapons did terrible execution The Indians soon beat a retreat, followed by the whites until they came in sight of another party about half a mile from where the fight took place. One soldier was killed by accident by a comrade, and another was wounded by an Indian, which was the total casualty to the whites. Thirty-three of the Indians were found dead on the field and in the vicinity.

Superintendent Leihy states that the design on the train was prompted by the large number of horses in the train and the quantity of flour with which the wagons were loaded, the success of the attempt being rendered in appearance so easily practicable by the weakness of the party who had charge He concludes by

"It is with no little sorrow I report to you a transaction of the nature of the above. However successful the whites may have been in this affair, it bodes indefinite trouble and bloodshed for the future. Through almost every part of our Territory our roads and tracks are flanked or overlooked by places fitted by nature as choice spots for a surprise and ambuscade, and many a traveller, I fear, will render up his life through the hands of the revengefull savage, whose craving for the blood of the white man will be but intensified by the slaughter of his brethren

The Famine in India--Sad Sights in the Cities--"Crawling" from the Rural Districts to Die.

Calcutta, (August 16,) Correspondence of the London Times.

There are sights to be witnessed in Calcutta which would lead the stranger to believe that the city was perishing of famine and pestilence. Since the famine has been allowed to attain such hideous proportions in the rural districts, it is inundating the capital. All who can crawl from the interior, from the afflicted subdivision of Johanabad, in the rich country of Hooghly, and the misery of what was once the flourishing indigo district of Nuddea, as well as from the more wretched Midnapore and distant Orissa, flock to the charities of Calcutta.—They would receive food at their own homes, but they hear that they will get more in Calcutta, and clothes as well, so that at the present moment no less than two hundred and fifty famine stricken wretches a day seek the *annachutters* or Bengalese feeding houses of the native quarter of Calcutta. So late as the 9th of July last the Bengal Government a second time refused to encourage the formation of a public relief committee, and soon again retired to the hills.

But the city was being so crowded with paupers, a pestilence was so imminent, that the municipal commissioner, Mr. Stuart Hogg and one or two merchants, organized a committee and on Monday last a public meeting of all classes was held in the town hall to raise subscriptions. Judges, merchants, barristers, chaplains, and semindars urged the claims of the starving, and eulogised the charity of the native gentlemen, who had already done so much with an eloquence hardly required, but quite justified. Official reports were read, giving statistics which completed to date show that at twenty-two places 17,475 poor are daily fed, in addition to the sick in the hospitals, and as this number is increasing by about 250 a day it may be said that 20,000 starvelings are now subsisting on charity daily in Calcutta. A sum of £150,000 is required to grapple with the misery, and of this within four days of the meeting being held, more than one half has been subscribed

Reports from the Country--Vultures and Jackals Feeding on the Dead

Now if this is the case in Calcutta, which has no famine or scarcity of its own, what must be the state of things in Orissa? One of the journals has addressed a series of questions to the senior commissary of Cuttack, which does not suffer more than Pooree, and very much less than Balasore. To a question as to the action of Government he replies, "The early utterances of the Board of Revenue furnished melancholy evidence that the depth and extent of the calamity were wholly unappreciated."—"Any representation as to the calamity being comparatively slight or confined within narrow limits are wholly contrary to fact." "We were apprised as weeks and months passed and no movement was originated by the proper authorities." To the question whether relief penetrates into the interior from the station, he says it does not to the extent that is desirable," although all the officials and non-officials work with praiseworthy energy The mortality from famine and cholera he describes as "of frightful magnitude," as "much greater than has been generally supposed." And there are still "four long dark months" before the province. Government is making over the many orphans to the missionaries' care. This is said of Cuttack, but I am told by a high official who has just returned from Balasore, where he assisted the relief committee, that language would fail to describe the state of things there a few week ago Think of nine hundred dead bodies being picked up in the streets of Balasore in one morning! Yet this happened be assured me. Half the truth has not been told and as there is no Baird Smith there will never be reported. The last from Balasore shows seven hundred and three deaths in that one little station in the week ending July the 21; and if you treble that number for the many who become the food of the jackal and the vulture in the lonely jungle or ditch you will not go beyond the sad truth. It is ominous that the Board of Revenue has ceased to report deaths.

[Special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

The Trial of Mr. Davis—Legal and other Obstacles in the Way.

WASHINGTON, September 28.—The various speculative paragraphs published within the past week with reference to the trial of Jefferson Davis are calculated to mislead rather than enlighten the public mind. So far as the President is concerned, Mr. Davis can be tried without let or hindrance whenever Judges Chase and Underwood, or either of them, signify their readiness to take charge of the prisoner.

From the highest authority I learn that there is no conflict of opinion between the attorneys as to the proper course to pursue. All agree that whenever the court is ready to try Mr. Davis, he will be delivered at once to the custody of the United States marshal of Virginia, to whom a writ will be issued at the proper time, directing that the prisoner be brought before the court.—There are but two obstacles in the way now to the trial of Mr. Davis in October. The first is found in a doubt among the lawyers, and in this the judges are understood to participate, as to the legality of a trial in October session, because it is not a regular term of the court.

On account of this doubt it is proposed not to bring Mr. Davis to trial until the regular term in November. So far as Judge Chase is concerned, the same objections are urged by him to presiding in the trial as were mentioned by the Chief Justice last Spring, viz: That he does not think it is explicitly understood that martial law is abrogated in Virginia, and hence he has advised the President to issue another proclamation making it clear that civil law is supreme in that State.

Judge Chase himself interprets the late peace proclamation as the President does, viz: That it abrogates martial law, but on account of the misinterpretations put upon the proclamation by various military commandants, the Chief Justice insists on another proclamation. The foregoing embraces all we have of an authorative character with regard to the Davis trial. One of the objections raised by the civil officers of the United States Court to taking custody of Mr. Davis, was that they had no safe place to keep the prisoner.

To this the President responded that Mr. Davis could be kept in Fortress Monroe, under the control of the United States Marshal, with the aid of the military.

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

Apprehensions are expressed that next year the grasshopper plague will extend itself to the east of the Missouri river, and cover a wide area of country. The grasshopper column that started upon the far western plains a month since have swept through a strip of country about sixty miles wide—the Kansas-Nebraska dividing line being about the centre of their march—and have come to the Missouri river too late to cross. But they have laid their eggs, and left their mission to those that shall come after. The ground is thickly strewn with dead grasshoppers, and is perforated with holes wherein their faithful females have deposited their larvæ The Atchinson *Free Press* says:

"Dig in at random with a knife blade, lift up a little of the surface of the soil, and very likely you will at the first attempt unearth a little white column like the pith of a rush, and opening this you find a number of eggs like an's eggs, closely packed together. We dug up some of their eggs and found in one of them twenty-eight of the larvæ, and in several others upwards of twenty. The cavity is lined with a whitish gum, which incloses the eggs or larvæ and the aperture above the eggs is filled also nearly to the surface with this white substance, which probably serves the double purpose of protection to the larvæ and food for the young. Next summer these will come out as minute grasshoppers, and in the fall, if some accident does not destroy them, they will be such pests as have just now been amongst us."

A Washington despatch to the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "Holders of the bonds of 1867 and 1868 can dispose of them at the U. S. Treasury, provided they are presented in sums of $500,000 and over at the equivalent of (90) ninety per cent. on the dollar, gold valuation. This is a virtual confirmation of the recent report that the Treasury was buying up the above loans, though it was denied (no doubt by interested parties) at the time.

The work of cutting a street through Front Hill, Boston, which is densely populated, has recently been commenced, and two thousand poor people have been compelled to vacate the premises occupied by them, in consequence.

A woman died in the Portland almshouse last week who had made a vow and kept it for thirty-five years, not to speak a word.—May her example spread.

Names of the States.

A correspondent, says the *Phrenological Journal*, inquires why the States are called by their present names, and what are their derivations and meanings. The results of our investigations in this matter are the following:

Maine—So called from the provinces of Maine in France, in compliment to Queen Henrietta of England, who, it has been said, owned that province. This is the commonly received opinion.

New Hampshire—Named by John Mason, in 1639, (who with another obtained the grant from the crown,) from Hampshire County in England. The former name of the domain was Laconia.

Vermont—From the French word *verd mont*, or green mountain, indicative of the mountainous nature of the State. This name was first officially recognized Jan. 16th, 1777.

Massachusetts—Indian name, signifying "the country about the great hills," namely, "Blue Hills."

Rhode Island—This name was adopted in 1644 from the Island of Rhode, in the Mediterranean, because of its fancied resemblance to that island.

Connecticut—This is the English orthography of the Indian word Quon-eh-ta-cut, which signifies the "long river."

New York—Named by the Duke of York, under color of title given him by the English crown in 1644.

New Jersey—So called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was governor of the island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

Pennsylvania—From Wm. Penn, the founder of the colony, meaning "Penn's woods."

Delaware—In honor of Thomas West, Lord de-la-Ware, who visited the bay and died there in 1610.

Maryland—After Henriette Maria Queen of Charles I. of England.

Virginia—So called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the "Virgin Queen," in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made the first attempt to colonize that region.

North and South Carolina were originally in one tract, called "Carolina" after Charles IX of France, in 1604. Subsequently, in 1655, the name was altered to Carolina.

Georgia—So called in honor of George II. of England, who established a colony in that region in 1732.

Florida—Ponce deLeon, who discovered this portion of North America in 1512, named it Florida in commemoration of the day he landed there, which was the pasquas de Flores of the Spaniards, or "Feast of Flowers," otherwise known as Easter Sunday.

Alabama—Formerly a portion of Mississippi Territory, admitted into the Union as a State in 1819. The name is of Indian origin, signifying "here we rest."

Mississippi—Formerly a portion of the province of Louisiana. So called in 1800 from the great river on its western line.—The term is of Indian origin, meaning "long river."

Louisiana—From Louis XIV. of France, who for some time prior to 1763 owned the territory.

Arkansas—From "Kansas," the Indian word for "smoky water," with the French prefix 'are,' bow.

Tennessee—Indian for "river of the big bend," namely, the Mississippi, which is its western boundary.

Kentucky—Indian for "at the head of the river."

Ohio—From the Indian, meaning "beautiful." Previously applied to the river, which traverses a great part of its borders.

Michigan—Previously applied to the lake, the Indian name for fish weir. So called from the fancied resemblance of the lake to a fish trap.

Indiana—So called in 1802 from the American Indians.

Illinois—From the Indian "illini," men and the French suffix ois signifying tribe of men.

Wisconsin—Indian term for a wild-rushing channel.

Missouri—Named in 1821 from the great branch of the Mississippi which flows through it. Indian term, meaning muddy.

Iowa—From the Indian, signifying "the drowsy one."

Minnesota—Indian for "cloudy water."

California—The name given by Crotes, the discoveror of that region. He probably obtained it from an old Spanish romance, in which an imaginary island of that name is described as abounding in gold.

Oregon—According to some form the Indian oregon, 'river of the west.' Others consider it derived from the Spanish 'oregano,' wild marjoram, which grows abundantly on the Pacific coast.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM.

Buying Rates of N. C. Bank Notes.

Bank of Cape Fear,	.25
" Charlotte,	.16
" Commerce,	.14
" Clarendon,	.3
" Fayetteville,	.8
" Lexington,	.10
" " at Graham,	.15
" North Carolina,	.35
" Rocksboro',	.30
" Thomasville,	.25
" Wadesboro',	.16
" Wilmington,	.16
" Washington,	.4
" Yanceyville,	.5
Commercial Bank of Wilmington,	.14
Farmer's Bank at Greensboro, "Old"	.17
" " " "New,"	.10
Merchants' Bank of Newbern,	.30
Miners' and Planters' Bank,	.17
Virginia Bank Notes, average,	.25
South Carolina, " "	.20
Georgia, " "	.20
Gold,	1 35
Silver,	1 25
Old North Carolina coupons,	.57
Rail Road, "	.90
North Carolina 6's, 10 coupons,	.80
" " New,	.61
Exchange on New York,	¼
U. S. 7-30 Large (clean),	105

Compound Interest Notes from 107 to 115 according to date.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

FALSE REPORT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—A dispatch appeared in the Philadelphia Ledger of this morning, dated Washington, announcing that the President had proposed certain interrogatories to the Attorney General respecting the constitutionality of Congress, and that an opinion in writing would be given against the legality of that body. The dispatch caused a great sensation, the effect being felt quite seriously in mercantile circles. Gold made an advance to 53 7 8 during the day, owing to its influence

There is authority for saying, however, that the statement is false.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE.

The Chambersburg (Pa) Repository says:

Mrs. Mary Andrews died at Strasburg, this county, on the 22d ult., at the advanced age of 105 years. With what respect and awe should poor humanity look upon such a duration of life! Born two years before the end of the French and Indian war, four years before the famous stamp act was passed, fifteen years before the Declaration of Independence, thirty eight years before the death of Washington, fifty-one years before the war of 1812, one hundred years old at the outbreak of the Southern rebellion. What a long and weary pilgrimage!

A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "Gen. Howard has ordered the rents that have accrued upon the property of Joseph E. Davis, brother of Jefferson Davis, to be paid to him from and since the date of his pardon papers, which were issued on the 28th of March last, but not forwarded to him until early in September. The value of these rents is not far from $20,000 per annum; so that, in effect, Davis receives probably as full, or nearly as full an equivalent, as if the property itself had been fully restored to him. The question of the restoration of this property has been before Gen. Howard for some time, but he prefers that another, and not himself, shall order its restitution. I am told that the property of Jefferson Davis is also included in the amount held or claimed by his brother, one title covering the whole."

A Washington dispatch states that the Paris letter about the withdrawal of Maximilian is probably without the slightest foundation, as from the latest semi official advices from both France and Mexico, there was no thought of any such intention. The French Ambassador to Washington is well and regularly informed upon all that is transpiring in this Mexican business, and rumor says he pronounces all reports about the speedy downfall of the Mexican empire as erroneous. The Empress Carlotta, of Mexico, will be accompanied on her return by Gen. Uraga.

A WONDERFUL CASE.—*The Dead Alive.*—Night before last a child of William Wells residing in the town of Bethlehem, a short distance from the city, died rather suddenly, as the family supposed, from an attack of diarrhea. To all appearances the child was dead and it was actually laid in the coffin. The coffin with the body was placed in the front room, after having been thus arranged, and the family retired. The funeral was to take place October 8. During the night Mr. Wells heard a noise in the front room, and supposed it was the cat or dog had got in there. He went to drive it out. Imagine his suprise to find the body of the child turned in the coffin. He raised it up and the little thing opened its eyes, looked up and commenced crying. The physician was sent for, and the whole neighborhood was soon aroused. Nourishments were administered and the child yesterday was doing well. Singular to relate, it has not had any diarrhea since, and there is every prospect of its living. This is indeed a singular case and confounds every one interested in it.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

Trial of Jefferson Davis.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—The President has address d Attorney-General Stanberry a letter, asking his opinion as to what further steps are necessary on the part of the Executive to bring Jefferson Davis to a speedy trial.

Mr Stanberry replies at some length and the only thing further which he suggests on the part of the Executive, is to issue an order to the military at Fortress Monroe to deliver the prisoner whenever civil authority shall call for him.

He also holds that civil law is sufficiently restored in Virginia to hold Federal Courts.

Mr. Davis has been retained at Fortress Monroe in preference to other places of confinement because of its healthful situation.

INDIANA ELECTIONS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—Official returns are coming in slowly, but show nothing to indicate a change in the general result given in last report.

The Legislature, from returns received to this time stands: In the Senate, Republicans 32, Democrats 18. In the House, Republicans 64, Democrats 46. The Republicans will have forty majority on joint ballot.

In Congress, 8 Union and 3 Democrats.

The election of Orth and Washburne in seventh and eighth districts is conceded by both parties.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12

The Legislature of the State will stand:—Senate, Republicans 34, Conservatives 12; House, Republicans 63, Conservatives 35. The Radical majority on joint ballot is 35.

Northern Elections.

The Congressional delegation in the Fortieth Congress from the state of Pensylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa will stand *forty-eight* Radicals to *twelve* Johnson Democrats. In the present Congress each party nominally counts the same number.

DANVILLE AHEAD!—On Saturday, a parcel of new leaf tobacco, was sold at the Warehouse in this place at the price of eleven dollars and fifty-five cents per pound. It was raised by George Cardwell, of this county, sold by T D Neal, of the firm of Neal, Leigh & Co, Richmond, and Neal & Son, Danville, and bought by David Ayres. This beats *Big* Richmond and Little Petersburg.—*Register Oct.* 17.

Governor Patton of Alabama, says that there are fully twenty thousand widows and sixty thousand orphans (whites) in Alabama, and three fourths of them are utterly destitute.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.

Beecher delivered an address to the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night in which he advocated the passage of the Constitutional Amendment as a necessity and expressed his confidence in the good faith of the South. He characterized the Republican party as the true guardians of the government.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 20.

The storm has prevailed with very great violence along the coast. Intelligence of a number of marine disasters may be expected. The wind blew heavily last night from the Northwest, and the seas ran breaking inside the Capes in seven fathoms water.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16.

News from the Rio Grande states that Gen. Mejia has captured Mouterey, dispersing the Liberal army, and is marching on Matamoras.

Wild pigeons are plentiful in the country around Lynchburg, and afford the hunters fine sport.

A fish was caught in the Ohio river near Cincinnatti last week the stomach of which being opened, was found to contain a small morrocco wallet holding a two dollar bill and a valuable diamond ring.

SAVANNAH, October 8.—The Steamer Evening Star, from New York to New Orleans, foundered 180 miles East of Tybee, with two hundred and fifty passengers and a crew of fifty persons. Five of the crew and Mark Jerrald, a passenger, was saved.

A German gardner out west, while on his death bed, told his wife where he had buried ten thousand dollars. He was supposed to be poor. Mourning and joy were a little mixed.

A little orphan boy, who has recently supported himself by blacking boots in Little Rock Arkansas, has become the possessor of a fortune of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, by the death of a wealthy relative in Louisiana.

A project is on foot supplying the city of New York with gas manufactured in Pennsylvania, and then conveying it through iron pipes a distance of 150 miles, to the city. It is asserted that it can be furnished at a cheaper rate than is now paid.

Gen Frank Blair attempted to address a meeting at Cape Girardeau, Missouri on Saturday evening, but was driven from the stand with stones, and followed to the hotel with no ting. The windows to the side where Gen. Blair was known to be were all broken.

A man named McAuley, a bricklayer, was murdered in Augusta, Ga., last Saturday night for the sake of his pocket book, containing 10 to $15. A man named Hart, suspected of the crime has been arrested.

Galveston, Texas, had 8,000 inhabitants before the war, and now twenty thousand.

New Advertisements.

Public Sale.

ON the 16th of November next. at the late residence of John Henry Blum. dec'd, the following property will be offered at public sale:

A good one-horse WAGON; several PLOWS, HOES and Pitchforks; some Manure, two or three thousand second-hand SHINGLES.

One CLOCK, two BEDSTEADS, and some BEDDING; KITCHEN CUPBOARD, TABLES, WARDROBE one SADDLE, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Also the *Improvements* on the premises, consisting of a one-story Framed House with Kitchen attached, Stables, Corn Crib, Lumber House, Milk House, good Well of Water, &c.

ANN MARGARET BLUM,
Executrix.

Oct. 19, 1866. 8 5t.

300 Sacks Liverpool Salt,

OF which 200 are EXTRA FINE, and superior to any in this market, for sale on most reasonable terms by

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, Oct. 19, 1866 8–tf

To those who

would prefer taking the SALT AT HIGH POINT, I would say call and get an order on Mr. A. V. SULLIVAN, Agent of N. C. R. R, and supply yourselves with the finest quality of *Liverpool Salt* in this country, at very low prices.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, Oct, 9, 1866. 8–tf

COOKING STOVE FOR SALE

AS GOOD AS NEW.

Enquire at this Office.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Ladies in their morning calls, carry joy and gladness, when perfumed with Sweet Opoponax.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! The most elegant and essential personal requisite for a lady, "Extract of Sweet Opoponax."

E. T SMITH & CO., New York.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SWEET OPOPONAX! The only elegant perfume. Is found on all toilets, and never stains the handkerchief.

A NEW PERFUME! Called SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO, manufactured bd E. T. SMITH & Co, New York is making a sensation wherever it is known. Is very delicate, and its fragrance remains on the handkerchief for days.

Evening Bulletin Philadelphia.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

SWEET OPOPONAX! Is the sweetest extract made. Supercedes all others. Try it once; will use no other.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO!—Nature could not produce a richer Gem or choicer perfume. Try it and be convinced.

E. T. SMITH & CO., New York.

SWEET OPOPONAX!—New Perfume from Mexico. The only fashionable perfume and adies' delight.

For sale at the DRUG STORE.

Revenue Stamps

For Sale at the Post Office.

NOTICE.

BY LOANING MY BOOKS BEFORE THE war I have lost several volumes. Any one having "THE DEERSLAYER" and "THE PRAIRIE" of Cooper's Leatherstocking tales, and "HORSE-SHOE ROBINSON," in their possession will confer a favor by returning them to me.

S. G. HALL.

oct 5 6-tf

Quarterly Report of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM,

MONDAY, October 1st, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills of Discount,	$ 633	20
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation,	34,000	00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand,	6,100	0
Premiums,	850	05
Due from Banks,	26,217	35
Current Expenses,	67	10
Remittances and Cash Items,	1,491	50
Legal Tender Notes,	2,740	00
Fractional Currency,	1	20
National Bank Notes,	1,538	00
	$74,638	49

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	$ 53,300	00
Deposits,	20,048	79
Profit and loss,	289	70
	73,638	49

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } *Forsyth.* } *County.*

I, W. A. LEMLY, Cashier of the First National Bank of Salem, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. LEMLY, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this first day of October, 1866.

NOTICE.

Valuable Land for Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED of Trust executed to me, on the 14th December, 1860, by Swift Williamson, now deceased for certain purposes therein specified, I will sell, on the 26th October, 1866, on the premises, that well known tract of Land on which said Swift Williamson resided,

CONTAINING 312½ ACRES,

more or less, situated in Forsyth Co., N. C., about 3 miles south-west of Kernersville, on the waters of Abbott's Creek and Muddy Creek, adjoining the lands of —— Idol, John Hasten, Hendricks and others, on the road from Lexington to Danville, and on that from Salem to Greensboro.

The improvements are valuable; the land is well adapted to the growth of grain and tobacco, with a large proportion of woodland.

The property will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Further conditions made known on the day of sale.

W. F. BUTLER, *Trustee.*

October 12, 1866.—12 td.

LOST.

ON THE 2D INSTANT, BETWEEN THE Poor house and Weavell's Mill, a Black Oilcloth Carpet Sack, considerably worn, containing mostly childrens' clothes, two pair of mens' pants, a vest, and some womens' clothing. The finder of the above will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at E. A. Vogler's store.

G. W JOHNSON.

Oct. 1866 —12-2t.

MRS THOS. J. BONER is now prepared to do COLORING. Ladies' and Gentle mens' garments dyed BLACK, and the color warranted fast.

Sewing Machine

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LAND FOR SALE!

The corner lot, No 116, in the Town of Salem, situated on Main Street and at the Corner of Belew's Creek and Church Streets, measuring in front, on Main Street, One Hundred and Eleven feet, and One Hundred and Seventy feet along Belew's Creek Street.

This lot is an excellent Business Stand, being in a very public part of the Town, and near the Incorporation Town line between Salem and Winston, and about five minutes walk from the Court House.

ALSO

A TRACT OF LAND situated on the Germanton Road near Winston, North of the Court House. There is on the premises two never failing Springs, some Meadow land, and a good portion of Woodland.

For further particulars apply to

EDMUND BLUM,

Near Winston, Forsyth Co., N. C.

Oct 5th 6—2t.

SALE OF

MULES, HORSES, MILCH-COWS, BEEF CATTLE, JACKS & JENNETS, AND A LOT OF WHEAT.

I WILL sell for CASH, or on a short credit to punctual dealers, 4 good young MULES, well broke to work; 2 good BUGGY HORSES, and 2 good SADDLE HORSES. Four choice MILCH COWS, and a lot of good BEEF CATTLE; three fine young JACKS and two JENNETS.

Also, for *cash*, a few hundred bushels of clean WHEAT.

TYRE GLEN.

Red Plains, Yadkin C
Oct. 5, 1866 } 6–tf

Plantation at a Bargain.

I INTEND to sell the Plantation I own, known as the Essex place, about 2½ miles below Salem. It has on it about 100 ACRES of

Splendid Wood-Land,

good Meadows, good Spring and several houses, which, with little repair can be made very comfortable.

The place contains about 164 acres. I want to sell it and will give a bargain in it, if early application is made.

The "Wright Place," on the Cucumber Road, is also for sale. It contains about 69 acres, of which about 45 acres are well timbered.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 5, 1866.

F. E. KEEHLN,

HARNESS & BRIDLE MANUFACTURER,

SALEM, N. C.,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has resumed business and is now prepared to do anything that can be desired in the harness line. Persons wishing to purchase HARNESS, BRIDLES, COLLARS, LINES, &c., would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch, and upon reasonable terms.

Country Produce taken in exchange for work.

Shop, Main Street, opposite Mr. Foltz's Gun-Smith Shop, in the lower part of town.

F. E. KEEHLN.

Sept. 28, 1866 6–tm.

NEW GOODS!

LATE ARRIVALS!

A LARGE and full stock of NEW GOODS just received by

E. A. VOGLER,

and for sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

200 Pieces of CALICO,

A large assortment of DE LAINES, MERINOS, GINGHAMS, PLANNELS, CLOTHS, JEANS, KERSEYS, DOMESTICS, SHAWLS AND FANCY GOODS, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY WARE, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, IRON, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

I expect to extend my business and deal in everything the country affords. I will buy and sell Iron, Grain of all kinds, Rags, Furs, Butter, Beeswax, Honey, Tallow, Lard, Bacon, Flaxseed, Oil, Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Lumber, Tobacco, &c., &c.

Thankful for past encouragement, I hope to merit and receive a continuance of the same.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem N. C., October 5, 1866.

10,000 lbs. Dried Grapes

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by

Oct 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Flour! Flour! Flour!

60 BARRELS FLOUR JUST RECEIVED and for sale by E. A. VOGLER.

Oct. 1866.

Corn and Seed Wheat.

A LOT OF CORN just received and for sale Also a very superior article of early White Seed Wheat for sale by

E. A. VOGLER.

Oct 1866.

Cotton Yarns & Sheetings

BY THE BUNDLE, BOLT AND BALE.—A lot of Cedar Falls Sheetings by the Bale.

E. A. VOGLER.

Oct. 1866.

Best Peruvian Guano,

FOR sale by the Bag or Ton; also Ford's Fertilizer, by the Barrel or Ton, by

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Bacon! Bacon!

A LOT of BACON, just received and for sale Oct, 1866. by E. A. VOGLER.

Cheese! Cheese!!

A SPLENDID LOT OF CHEESE just received and for sale by the box or retail.

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

250 Sacks Liverpool Salt

IN good, large and sound sacks, just received and for sale, cheap, by

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Iron! Iron! Iron!

A LOT of TYRE, BAND and ROD IRON, just received and for sale by

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Hats, Hats and Caps.

AN elegant assortment of Mens' and Boys' Hats and Caps, just received and for sale by

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER

Ready-Made Clothing!

A LOT of Ready-Made Clothing just received and for sale by

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, AND FANCY GOODS.

A FINE assortment of Bonnets, Hoods, Flowers, Feathers Laces, Trimmings, Buttons, Shoes, Gloves, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Perfumery and Fancy Goods received at the

Ladies' Furnishing Store.

Oct. 1866. E. A. VOGLER.

Fur! Fur!! Fur!!! Fur!!!!

I WILL again be in the market for all kinds of **FURS.**

Rabbit, Cat, Muskrat, Fox, Opossum, Raccoon, Otter, Mink, &c., &c., &c.

Oct. 1866. E. A VOGLER.

Gold, Silver & Bank Notes

BOUGHT and sold by

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 5, 1866. 6–tf

Public Sale!

I WILL offer at public sale, at my residence, two and a half miles south of Salem, on the Salisbury road,

on the 19th and 20th of October,

1 tract of land, containing 62 Acres, half of which is good Bottom Land.

ALSO

1 Head of Horses, 3 Wagons, 1 Two Horse Carriage and Harness, 300 or 400 Bushels of Corn, and a quantity of Wheat, Hay and Blacksmith tools.

Also a lot of

LIVE STOCK,

Consisting of Hogs, Sheep, and Cattle, among which are

5 GOOD MILCH COWS.

I will sell my Household and Kitchen Furniture, consisting of 1 Parlor Stove, 1 Cooking Stove and Fixtures, 1 Writing Desk, and Wardrobes.

Also a great variety of Farming tools, and a great many other articles too numerous to mention.

The above property will be offered at Private Sale until the 19 inst.

S. H. LAUGENOUR.

Oct 4, 1866. 6–tds

Fresh Arrivals.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

SALEM DRUG STORE,

a Fresh Supply of Drugs and Medicines.

Warranted Fresh and Genuine.

SWEET OPOPONAX FROM MEXICO! New, very rare, rich and fashionable perfume.—The finest ever imported or manufactured in the United States. Try it and be convinced.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Office of Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21, 1866.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SALEM,

in the town of Salem, in the county of Forsyth and State of North Carolina, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency," secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved June 3d, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act. The office of Comptroller of the Currency being vacant

Now, therefore, I, Hiland R. Hulburd, Deputy and Acting Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the First National Bank of Salem, in the town of Salem, in the County of Forsyth and State of North Carolina, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

(SEAL) In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this 21st day of August, 1866.

HILAND R. HULBURD,
Deputy and Acting Comptroller.

First National Bank OF SALEM, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

P. A. WILSON, J. W. HUNTER,
I. G. LASH, R. L. PATTERSON,
E. BELO.

I. G. LASH, PRESIDENT.
W. A. LEMLY, CASHIER.

THIS BANK IS NOW OPENED FOR the transaction of a General Banking Business.

Gold and Silver coin, Uncurrent Bank Notes, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, United States Stats and Local Securities, bought and sold on most favorable terms.

Interest paid on Deposits, and the most liberal terms extended to Depositors.

Collections made on all accessable points.

Aug.31-1-2m.

Harper's New Monthly MAGAZINE.

FOR OCTOBER, 1866.

TERMS.

One Copy for one Year $4 00

An Extra Copy, gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 or Six Copies for $20 00.

Harper's Magazine and Harper's Weekly, together, one year, $8.00

CIRCULATION 112,000.

The Publishers will accept a limited number of first class advertisements for their Magazine, at the following low rates:

One page, $250 00. Half page, $125.00 Quarter page, $70 00. Or $1.50 per line for a less space. Average, eight words to a line.

HARPER BROTHERS, Publishers,
Franklin Square, N. Y.

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS. 1866.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Ribbons, Bonnet Silks & Satins.
Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers,

STRAW BONNETS, LADIES' HATS.

TRIMMED & UNTRIMMED SHAKER HOODS,

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

offer a stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

Terms—CASH.

E. J. HALE. P. M. HALE.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

Late Editors of the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer.

PUBLISHERS, BOOK SELLERS and STATIONERS,

426 Broadway, New York,

NEARLY OPPOSITE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,

Will be glad to supply Booksellers and Merchants with all articles in their line at as favorable cash prices as can be had in the city.

As the *only Southern* dealers in the city, they solicit personal calls or orders of their friends and the public.

Sept. 14, 1866. 4t-pd

Note Paper, Envelopes, &c.

FINE Gilt-edged, and Plain Note and Cap paper, and Envelopes, together with a lot of Primers, Pens, Pencils, &c., for sale at

THIS OFFICE.

Sept. 28, 1866. 5–tf

CHEAP NOVELS, Lithograph Prints, TOY BOOKS.

AN assortment of cheap Novels, Toy Books, Likenesses of President Johnson, Confederate Generals, Landscapes, and other designs, for sale AT THIS OFFICE.

A PLAN TO RESTORE THE MAIL SERVICE OF THE SOUTH.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA, *North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, Florida and Texas:*

Having recently returned from the South, I am well aware of the great inconvenience to which the Southern people are subjected on account of mail facilities. This is, to a great extent owing to the oath with which contractors are required to comply, there being but few men in the South who can take it. Having conferred with the proper authorities, and obtained their approval, I find that this difficulty can be obviated and the mails established upon every route at the South, and at the highest rates admissible for the people of either North or South. Being a National Union man, (late of North Carolina,) by which I have evidence that is alike opposed to the heresies both of the extremists North and South, I can take this oath and thus form the connecting link between the Southern people and the United States Government. This I propose to do and to establish mails on every route at the South now destitute of them, as follows:

Any person who is desirous of becoming a contractor will address me at once, stating the route or routes for which he wishes to become contractor, (stating the extreme points to be connected, which of course, should be on some route heretofore established.) I will then contract for such route or routes in my own name, and let the parties have them at a discount of 2½ per cent. on the annual amount for carrying the mails on said route or routes: This arrangement will secure the route to the subcontractor substantially the same as if it were his own contract, and, frequently at a better price than could be contained in the usual way where there is so much competition.

My per centage or mileage as above, will not be required until the end of the first quarter.

The first applicant for a route or routes, judging by the postmark on the letter of application, will have the preference, other things being equal.

Persons when making application should send a guaranty signed by at least two guarantors.* The guaranty should be certified to by a postmaster or a judge of a court of record.†—Applicants can, if they desire, obtain blank forms, printed by the Government, by addressing either the undersigned or the 2nd Assistant Postmaster General, Geo. W. McClellan, who will take pleasure in giving all the information that may be desired.

As I am recognized as principal in this matter, payment must necessarily come through me. I can, however, give the parties drafts on the Sixth Auditor of the United States Treasury for all the quarter for which the contract may have been awarded, and these can be presented one at a time as they fall due, and the money drawn substantially the same as if the parties were *bona fide* contractors. In this case the expenses [two and a half cents] should be paid by or before the expiration of the first quarter after the commencement of service; otherwise payment for this quarter will be drawn by the undersigned, expenses deducted, and the residue, with drafts for the remaining quarters, forwarded to the parties carrying the mails. If persons prefer, I will draw and forward their money at the end of every quarter, without extra charge. I would, however, prefer that they accept the drafts, in order that they may have the matter in their hands.

It would be a source of much gratification to me if I be the means of extending mail facilities to the Southern people. Their attention is therefore respectfully called to this matter. As I am not required to cut down, through competition, it would doubtless be to their interest to make speedy application, before any modification is made in the test oath in order that they may obtain these routes at the highest rates admissible.

Persons confiding to my care may rely upon fair dealing. All accepted bids will be entered upon the books of the Post Office Department, where they will be open for inspection.

All letters relative to the foregoing should contain a stamp for answer, and be addressed,

BRYAN TYSON,
Box 1000, Washington, D. C.

REFERENCES, [by permission:]—G. W. Samson, D. D., L. D., President Columbia College; Hon. Charles Mason, President National Democratic Executive Committee.

*FORM OF A GUARANTY.

The undersigned, residing at ———, State of ———, undertake that if the bid for carrying the mail on the route No. ——— [if the No. be not given it is not essential,] be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall enter into the required obligation, or contract, to perform the contract with good and sufficient sureties.

Dated: ———

†FORM FOR CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, postmaster at ———, State of ———, certifies under his oath of office that he is acquainted with the above guarantors and knows them to be men of property and able to make good their guaranty.

Dated: ———.

☞ If it is not convenient for an acting postmaster to fill out the certificate, an old one will answer.

☞ Editors throughout the South will give the foregoing two insertions and forward bill with a copy of paper to the undersigned. Those giving two or more additional insertions will be entitled to a copy of my book, "A Ray of Light," the price of which by mail is $2.

The attention of the press and particularly of those papers which are publishing Mr Tyson's "Plan to Restore the Mail Service of the South," is called to the following card lately received from him:

To Persons Desiring Mail Routes.

Persons who have deterred from making application for mail routes, thinking from what I set forth in my advertisement that the terms will be too low, should hesitate no longer but make immediate application and see if I can not do considerably better for them than is set forth. *I have done this for some and can also for others;* therefore make application at once.

Editors who have inserted my advertisement will please make the following change. I desire the clause [which will be about 25 cents * * * "a tri weekly mail" erased.

Editors throughout the South will confer favor by publishing foregoing.

All applications relative to having post routes changed, post offices established or postmasters appointed, will receive prompt attention by being addressed to

BRYAN TYSON,
Box 1000, Washington, D. C.

J. L. FULKERSON'S COLUMN.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods!

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,

SALEM, N. C.

BEING encouraged, by the liberal patronage received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured Delaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Cloakings and Shawls, Gray and Fancy Colored Sack Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Jaconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Gold Cambrics assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bosoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies, Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladies' Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barage and Silk Veils, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Plush-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and Trimmings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons, Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of STATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Cash Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pencils, Pens, &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS & BONNETS,

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses' Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots,

as well as the cheap and heavy Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's sizes up to the largest extra size women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE,

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c. &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES.

In the HARDWARE line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meat Sieves, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Curry-combs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of COTTON CARDS, Whitemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL consisting of Hoop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horse-shoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, BLISTER STEEL, SHEAR STEEL and CAST STEEL.

Of Groceries,

I can furnish you the best quality of Rio coffee Black and Green Tea, Chocolate, brown, clarified and crushed Sugar, Ess. Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Mace and Cinnamon; Starch, Soda, CHEESE and Candles, POWDER, SHOT and Percussion Caps, LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or retail, for cash or barter. Also a lot of fine VALENCIA RAISINS, Common as well as the FRENCH CREAM CANDIES.

I also have DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, Spts. of Turpentine, Window Glass and Putty, Indigo and Madder, of a superior quality, as well as Copperas, Alum, Extract of Logwood, Van. Red, Red Yellow and Green Paint, Saltpetre, and Brimstone, Citrate Magnesia, Cod Liver Oil, Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Rhubarb, Paregoric, Laudanum, British Oil, and Camphor, Essence of Mint, Cinnamon and Lemon, *Flavoring Extracts* and Cream Tarter.—Also Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, Quinine, &c. &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice article of common sale Soap, in one pound bars, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article of *FINE COGNIAC BRANDY, AND PORT WINE,* for medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of *WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,* such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards, Baskets and Chairs, Churches-pins, Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick,

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of Leather, which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL BARTER FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash. Let all the boys go at trapping; for the fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., Oct., 1866. 19-tf

A REFINED TASTE would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM,* which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Also, a fine collection of the finest *Photographs,* "from the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their albums will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary, and Graceful Figures,* of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with J. L. FULKERSON.

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with J. L. FULKERSON.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed, at March Term, 1866 of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth county, Administrator with the will annexed, upon the estate of Wm. Fries, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment immediately. And all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Adm'r.*

Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTate of F. Fries, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, or if that cannot be done to give satisfactory notes, when some further indulgence will be given.

All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Executor*
CARRIE FRIES SHAFFNER, *Executrix*

Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

New Job Type

AT THE

Salem Printing Office!

AT THIS OLD WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT, WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING,

in the best of style, at the shortest notice, and upon as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

We have just received a lot of

PINE PAPER,

WHITE AND COLORED,

SUITABLE FOR

PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,
SHOW BILLS,
LAW BLANKS,
CHECKS,
NOTES,
CARDS,
LABELS, &c.,

Which will enable us to give satisfaction to all who favor us with a call.

We are receiving some excellent white and colored papers, suitable for Cotton Labels, Handbills, &c., also an additional supply of Cards, which in addition to our former assortment, will enable us to execute work in a superior style, upon short notice.

☞ CALL AT THE PRESS OFF

WANTED,

A SUITABLE PERSON FOR OVERseer at the Poorhouse of Forsyth county, for twelve months from December term of Forsyth County Court.

Persons wishing to become Candidates for said office will hand in sealed bids to either of the Wardens, on or before Tuesday of October Court, at which time the bids will be considered and the appointment made.

By order of the Warden's Court,

CHAS. BRIETZ, CLERK.

Sept. 7—2 tf

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF BONER & CRIST HAVing made an assignment of their effects to us, as Trustees, all persons indebted to the same are notified to come forward and make settlement with C. L. Banner, without delay; otherwise accounts not settled by the 1st of October next will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

THEO F KEEHLN,
C. L. BANNER

Salem, Aug. 22d, 1866. 1-4t

☞ An Old Song, set to a New Tune.

1866.

"As Spring approaches,
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats
Gaily skip about"

"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminat'rs
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.*

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed-Bugs, &c.*

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
is for *Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.*

☞ BEWARE! of all worthless imitations. ☜ See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.

☞ Address HENRY R. COSTAR, 482 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a Benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect Rat Extirpation meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.

☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

☞ Sold by H. D. LOTT, Salem N. C.

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

Salem Male Academy.

THE exercises of this old established school will be re-commenced on Monday, August 6th. The services of a classically educated and experienced teacher, C. L. RIGHTS, Esq., having been secured, the hope of giving satisfaction to parents and guardians, is confidently entertained.

Only boys under 14 years of age are admitted. Board can be procured in respectable families for about $15 per month.

For further particulars apply to

Rt. Rev. G. F. BAHNSON.

Salem, July 27, 1866. 48-tf

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY,

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A.D. 1866.

Thos J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford dec'd, vs. Cornelia S. Stafford.

Thos. J. Wilson, Executor of John Saunders, dec'd vs. Cornelia S. Stafford.

Thos. J. Wilson, Executor of A. J. Stafford, dec'd. vs. Cornelia S. Stafford.

Original attachments levied on defendant's personal property, and house and lot in Winston.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Cornelia S. Stafford, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the court house in the town of Winston, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to replevy, and plead to said cases, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against her and orders of sale granted.

Witness, JOHN BLACKBURN, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Winston, the second Monday after the fourth Monday of March, A. D., 1866.

JNO. BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

Aug. 3. 50-6w. per adv. $8

WANTED!

$100,000 SOUTHERN BANK

BILLS of all denominations. Also $10,000 in Specie. Apply at the SENTINEL OFFICE.

For Cape Fear Bills 25 cents on the dollar will be paid.

For bills of all other Banks the highest prices that can be afforded, will be paid.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Persons, who desire to sell Specie or Bank Bills, can do so at this time to better advantage probably than they may ever be able to do again.

Specie is now higher than it is likely it will be soon again, and the Bank Bill it is not thought will get any better, while many of them are continually getting worse. A word to the wise is sufficient. CALL AT THE SENTINEL OFFICE.

☞ Persons indebted to the Cape Fear Bank of Salem may do well to call at the Sentinel office.

EDWARD J. HALE, Jr.,

OF FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WITH

ROMME, DUNKLE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

370 Broadway, New York,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Furs, Parasols, &c.

Notice to Farmers!

WE wish to exchange good PINE LUMBER for the following articles to wit:

1000 bushels FLAX SEED.
500 " WHEAT.
1000 pounds BACON.

Will also trade for Rye, Oats, Corn, Dried Fruit,—in fact all kinds of country produce.—Will pay the market prices for the above articles and sell lumber as cheap as any other Steam Mill in this section of country.

☞ Our Mill is 13 miles North of Salem.—Lumber always on hand, and bills filled to order.

Address,

CENTRY, LEWIS & FLYNT,
Kernersville, Forsyth Co., N. C.

Aug. 3, 1866. 49-6w

Bethany Academy.

W. T. H. BRING, Principal.
JACOB CLINARD, Assistant.

THE Eighth session of this School will commence on the Fourth Monday in July, 1866. Tuition $7, $11, and $15, per session of twenty-two weeks. Contingents fifty cents.

One half due at the end of eleven weeks. Disabled soldiers one-third less. Interest charged on all accounts.

Board in good families from $8 to $10 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal, Midway, Davidson County, N. C.

W. A. 46—

For Sale.

A ONE HORSE CARRIAGE, cheap—Early application may secure a bargain.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Aug. 3. 49-tf

AGENTS WANTED

FOR

THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF

GENERAL (STONEWALL) JACKSON.

By Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of Va.

The Standard Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow. The author a personal friend and *Chief* of Staff of the Christian Soldier. We want an agent in every county. Send for circulars and see our terms.

Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.
Corner of 7th and Main Street,
Richmond, Va.

Salem Almanacs.

BLUM'S FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC, FOR 1867, will be ready in the course of a few weeks.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

Salem Drug Store.

HAVING removed my Drug Store to the POST OFFICE BUILDING, I would again respectfully call the attention of the public to my stock of pure and unadulterated

DRUGS, MEDICINES AND DYE-STUFFS.

Soda, Epsom Salts, Castor Oil,
Ess. Pepperm't, Ess. Lemon, Ess. Cinamon,
Copperas, Ex't Logwood, Indigo,
Madder, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown
Essence of Coffee, &c, &c.

ALSO

Shoe Blacking and Brushes, Paint Brushes, Hair Brushes, Combs, pockets, dressing tuck, &c.

Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Pens & Pen Holders, Toilet Soaps, Lilly White and Perfumery of various kinds, which will be sold at such prices as the times will justify. Any article not on hand can be procured at short notice.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Feb. 3, 1866. 25-tf

Jeweler Shop Re-opened.

I HAVE RE-OPENED MY SHOP, WHERE Clocks, Watches and Jewelry will again be repaired with fidelity and despatch, by a competent workman.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., March 10th, 1866.

Land For Sale!

I WILL SELL my Tract of Land lying on the Yadkin river, containing 303 Acres, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Williams, Sr., and Joseph Williams.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.

May 12th, 1866. 39-tf

BLANKS

OF ALL KINDS ON HAND FOR SALE or printed to order with neatness and dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms at this office. Give us a trial.

THRASHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS

I HAVE again completed arrangements by which I can furnish RAILWAY OR LEVER HORSE POWERS and WHEAT THRESHING MACHINES, Thresher and Cleaner combined, of various sizes, of the Emery Brothers pattern, which is esteemed the best ever brought to this section of the country. Any one wishing to procure one can obtain further information by applying to me.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., June 15, 1866. 44-tf

House and Lot For Sale.

A HOUSE AND LOT on Main Street, for Sale. The Dwelling is of Brick, and conveniently arranged.

For further particulars enquire of

A. T. ZEVELY,

Salem, N. C. Aug. 10, 1866.

United States Tax Law

For Sale at this Office.

Soda Fountain for ale.

A. T. ZEVELY.

Salem, May, 1866.

Bibles and Testaments.

Can be procured by applying to

Rev. S. THOS. PFOHL.

Salem, April, 1866.

Horses For Sale.

I HAVE FOR SALE TWO HORSES AND A Colt. One horse eight years old this spring, the other three. The colt is two years old. Any person wishing to purchase can call on me at Panther Creek, Yadkin county, N. C., and see them.

E. WHITAKER, Jr.

May 12th, 1866. 39-tf

The Southern Hepatic Pills.

MADE and sold by G. W. DEEMS, the discoverer, as he has removed to Baltimore, Md., where he can have access to the purest and best medicines on the most favorable terms. He will always keep on hand a large supply, and will sell to his customers, wholesale and retail, at the shortest notice.

Where these Pills are used, especially in the Southern States, where they have been circulated so extensively, they need no recommendation—their merits are well known by their results.

We thank our customers for the liberal patronage given us heretofore, and hope they will continue to favor us by sending their orders to G. W. Deems, No. 28 South Calhoun Street, Baltimore, Md., where they will be promptly attended to. Price 25 cts. per box. $2.50 per dozen. He will also keep on hand a supply of

DEEMS' SOVEREIGN REMEDY

for the cure of Fever and Ague and all other chills and fevers.

This Remedy comes in contact with the poison that causes the disease, and utterly destroys it in one day, if used strictly according to the directions accompanying each box. Of the number of cases that have used them, not one has failed to produce an immediate cure, so far as we have heard. This is certainly one of the most remarkable remedies ever brought before the public. A full description of it will accompany each box. This is the very thing for the southern climate.

The very high prices of the medicines of which they are composed compels us to fix the prices at one dollar for a package that will cure the worst case in one day. We can send them to any part of the United States.

He will also keep on hand a supply of

DEEMS' RHEUMATIC AND NERVE LINIMENT

a certain cure for rheumatism, sprains, bruises, cramps, pain and weakness in the back and joints, toothache, numbness, frozen limbs, burns, inflammation, tumors, eruptions of the skin, wounds, swellings, sore eyes, hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis, nervous headache, &c.

It is a most effectual remedy for the most of the diseases of HORSES—spavin, bruises, strains, swellings, wounds, scratches, sore backs, sore eyes, Price 25 cts. per bottle. $2.50 per dozen.

As the above rates they can be sent by mail or express to any point in the United States. The cash must accompany the order. Dealers can have any of these Medicines at 50 per cent discount by the gross.

☞ Sold by the Druggists every where, and by Mr. C. A. WINKLER, Salem, N. C.

Sept. 7, 1866. 1y

NEW SOUTHERN MUSIC BOOK.

Just Published,

TABOR,

OR THE

Richmond Collection of Sacred Music.

By R. M. McINTOSH, of Virginia.

Essentially Southern in its main features, Tabor nevertheless contains a choice selection of the best Northern copyright Music. Its author, for four years an officer in the Confederate army, composed many stirring pieces in moments snatched during its marchings, and counter-marchings in Virginia. The dirge used at the funeral of General T. J. Jackson, (Stonewall,) May 17th, 1863, was from his pen, and is included in this collection.

"Mr. McIntosh," says the Richmond *Whig*, "is well known throughout the South as an author and teacher of finished excellence, with a musical reputation rarely attained by any man of this age in this country." In the South he stands at the very head of church music, no one disputing the position with him."

The book embraces everything of value of Southern or South-Western origin, much of which is now for the first time reduced to a written form. Its variety is great—embracing all metres in use, in every key, and every variety of measure—with a full elementary department and a fine collection of new anthems, set pieces and sentences. It contains nearly 300 closely printed pages, neatly and tastefully gotten up, well printed and bound.

Price $1.25, $12.00 per dozen.

Can be obtained through all booksellers, or will be mailed by the Publishers to any part of the United States, postage free, on receipt of retail price.

Single copies for examination and introduction, sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of one dollar.

J. HUNTINGTON & CO.,
Publishers and Booksellers,
429 Broome Street, New York.

☞ Any Southern paper giving the above two insertions, and sending a copy of their paper to the publishers, shall have the volume post free.

Metropolitan Enterprise.

ESTABLISHED

Annual Distribution

OF THE

NEW YORK AND PROVIDENCE Jeweler's Association.

Capital $1,000,000
Depot, 197 Broadway.

An immense stock of Pianos, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, all to be sold for ONE DOLLAR each without regard to value, and not to be paid for till you see what you will receive.

CERTIFICATES, naming each article, and its value, are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15.

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to pay the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, a Piano, Sewing Machine, or any set of Jewelry on our list, for $1, and in no case can they get less than one dollar's worth, as there are no blanks.

Agents are wanted in every town in the country; every person can make $10 a day, selling our certificates in the greatest sale of Jewelry ever known.

Send 25c. for a certificate, which will inform you what you can obtain for $1, and at the same time get our circular, containing full list and particulars; also, terms to agents.

Address, JAMES ROBINSON & CO.
Aug. 10, 3m. 143 Broadway, N. Y.

Sewing Machine

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Yadkin Lands for Sale

I OFFER my LAND for sale, 260 ACRES, 150 of which is first rate RIVER BOTTOM.

Address the subscriber at Richmond Hill, Yadkin County, N. C.

JD. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 3, 1866. 49-4t.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND despatch at the SALEM PRESS OFFICE.

SWEET OPOPONAX!—New Perfume, from Mexico. The only fashionable perfume and ladies' delight.

Revenue Stamps

For sale at the Post Office.